terms. It is not necessary that the members of a Club should receive their papers at the

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JUHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

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POR THE NATIONAL ERA.

SHERWOOD FOREST.

WAGER BY BATTLE.

A Tale of Saxon Slavery in the Twelfth Century.

BY HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. CHAP. XV.

The Sands. condor in heeven and horror on the main!

makine and storm at once—a troubled day,

or do not in brightness, and descend in ram,

or the waves rush into the rocky buy,

saving the eternal barriers of the land;

at occan't face is like a battle plain,

likes giant demons combat hand to hand.

wild and wicked morning in the at of which Eadwalf, awakening tless and uneasy sleep into which ight fallen, among the scattered and Cumberland, and the huge ridges, which might be seen indisblue and massive in the disstinguishable from clouds only harp and clean against the lurid sky of the

es, as material as if they had been ly hills, instead of mere piles of accumu-

oding calm; but, all upward to the ky was covered with tortured and wrack-wreaths, some black as night, iched by the sun, which was ariaks which mustered so thick to the eastward, and some glowing with a fiery crimson gleam, as if they issued from the mouth of a raging

g as yet was calm, tranquil, and peaceful nething that seemed to whisper horror. The wide sands lay gray where the brassy glare of the horizon their extreme verge with an angry rusthue, that seemed to partake the nature shadow rather than of light.

The face of the Saxon fell, as he gazed over nature, especially from the outlaws, arough which the scanty and

conquered the watchfulness of his the sands toward the shore, espe an five or six miles in his rear : nce they would have n erning him at several miles dis

the channel of the Kent; and without an effort. ld find it an unfordable river, girdled onward, his death was as certain

ds were hard, even, and solid, damp under the worn and blis ed with such ease and rapidity. roads and across the broken is heart began to wax more cheer

y about his head, screaming and diving ich small fry as might have been lef eat of the waters, seemed by their happiness to give him fresh hope

and the hills he had just left, down slant rays were streaming to the limit green grass and scattered shrubs are sea-sands; and, as from ry was he, and so worn with his made but little real progress :

of his route. The sands, from which he had entered them, over city of Lancaster, and almost due ast; but, measured to the place

sed, and was rejoiced at finding the attom, over which the fresh water flowed at hand, inevitable.

me two or three inches deep, perfectly hard beaten; at the end of his third mile he

midleg. The foothold was, moreover, less firm than before, and his heavy brogues sank to the latchet in the yielding soil. This was the course of the first and smaller of the two rivers.

But the pursuers heard, saw nothing—nothwhich fall into the eastern side of the bay from the county of Lancaster, and, at about two miles distant, he could see the course of the

second, glittering blue among the low sandrollers which divided them.

Here he paused, undecided, for a few moments. He knew not what should be the depth
of the water, or what the nature of the bottom;
vet already he almost doubted already for a vet already he almost doubted, almost feared that the time was passed, and that the tide had

He looked southward, in the direction of the sea, which lay broad in view, though at many leagues distance; and, for the first time, in struck him that he could hear the mosaing rol of its ever restless waves. He fancied, too, that the sands looked darker and more plashy and that the silvery line which marked the margin of the waters, where the sun glinted on their quiet ripples, appeared nearer than when he had descended from the solid strand.

But, on the other hand, the sun-lighted slopes

and crags of the opposite Lancastrian shore, near Flockborough Head, and the green point of Lancashire, looked across the nds, now left bare by the recess of the blaze of the unintercepted morning, looked etching away to the bleak coasts of much nearer than they really were, and seemed to beckon him forward with a smile of welcome. "Even if it be that the tide is turning, he thought, "I have yet the time to outstrip it and, the quicker it mount, the wider the barrier it will place between me and my enemies."

nost as these ideas passed his mind, a pward, and having a distinct, solid-ge, scolloped, as it were, into huge before he had even the time to turn round and where the students and mobocracy of the Paris reconnoitre, a second bugle, yet farther to the north, took up the cadence, and, as that died away, yet a third, so faint, and so far to the northward, that it seemed like a mere echo of The Conciergerie, itself, is that long, tall line

sands, examining the tracks his feet had left on the moist surface, there stood a little knot of three or four horsemen, one of whom it was easy to see, by the glitter of his mail-hood and hauberk, was completely armed. Two miles higher up, likewise on the shore, was another group, that which had replied to the first bugle group, that which had replied to the first bugle group, that which had replied to the first bugle group, that which had replied to the first bugle group, that which had replied to the first bugle group, that which had replied to the first bugle group, that which had replied to the first bugle group, that which had replied to the first bugle group, that which had replied to the first bugle group, that which had replied to the first bugle group.

eye, but prepared doubtless to strike across the idea that it was the felon's prison, and that upper portion of the sands near the head of the bay, and to intercept his flight, should he

rang wildly over the sands, was repeated once and again; and then, with a fierce shout, spur-ring their heavily-barbed horses, and brandishing their long lances, the man-hunters dashed forward in pursuit.

the fugitive, who toiled onward in full view as he ran, terror lending wings to his speed, almost directly northward, with his long shadow streaming westward over the dank sands, cutting the bright sunshine with a blue, rippling wake. The second, taking the passage higher up, galloped at an oblique angle to the first pursuers, laying up to the point of Westmoreland, in order to cut off the fugitive; and, in a few moments afterward, yet another group might be seen skirting the shore line, as if intent to in-

tercept him in case of his landing. The soil and water, spurned from the feet of the heavy chargers, flew high into the airsparkling and plashing in the sunshine, like howers of metallic dust. It was a fearful race, a race for life and death, with odds, as it would seem, not to be calculated, against the panting

At first, the horses galloped easily over the surface, not sinking the depth of their iron shoes in the firm substratum, while the man, whether from fatigue and fear, or that he was in worse ground, labored and slipped and stumbled at almost every step. The horses gained upon him at every stride, and the riders shouted already in triumph. It seemed, indeed, as if his escape was hopeless. The cavalry reached the first channel; it had widened a little, vet perceptibly, since Eadwulf had crossed it but the horses leaped it, or galloped through it

of the sands; but his pursuers had already ices of escape what they might crossed, in a few minutes, one half of the space which it had cost him a painful two hours' toil to traverse; and, with at least five miles before nim yet, what hope that he could maintain such speed as to run in the ratio of two to three of distance, against the strength and velocity of high-blooded horses?

But he had now reached the channel of the Beetham-water, and, as he crossed it, he stooped to ladle up a few drops in the hollow of his hand, to bathe his parched lips and burning brow. He saw it, in an instant. The tide ha turned, the waters were spreading wider and vider sensibly, they were running not slowly upward, they were salt to the taste already. His rescue or his ruin, the flood tide was upon him; and, strange to say, what at another

wakened a slight hope of safety.

If he could yet reach, yet pass, the channel of the Kent, which lay, widening every moment, at some two miles farther yet before him, he might still escape both the cruel waters and the more savage man-hunters; but the distance was long, the fugitive weak with fatigue, weaker yet with fear, and the speed of thoroughbred horses was hard, as yet, behind him.

He paused a moment to watch, as the first party, his direct pursuers, reached the broad river-bed—they crossed it, and that seemingly without alarm or suspicion of danger, though their heavily-barbed horses sank belly deep in the treacherous ford; but having stemmed in as they galloped onward, it was clear to Ead-wulf that the horses buried their hoofs deeper at every stride; soon they were fetlock deep in

the heavy sands. course higher up, and with less trouble; and and these were now within two miles of the panting slave, shouting their war-cries, and ourring yet more furiously onward, having ost, if they had ever entertained any, all idea of danger, in the furious excitement of the chase, and taking no heed of the tokens of im-

were now sufficient to appal the boldest.

One of the peculiarities of those terrible and fatal sands is, that the first approach of those lence that flies by night, is harbingered by no outward and visible sight or sound, but by the gradual and at first imperceptible conversion of the solid sands into miry and ponderous estuary of the Kent, they were at sludge, into moving quicksand, into actua

seen, it is too late to make an effort. Death i

And now sights and sounds were, both, clear,

But the pursuers heard, saw nothing-But the pursuers heard, saw nothing—nothing, unless it were the beating of their own savage hearts, the snorting of their laboring chargers, the clanking din of their spurs and scabbards, and the jingle of their chain-mail—unless it were the wretched fugitive, panting along, with his tongue literally hanging out of his parched jaws, and his eyes bursting from their sockets, like those of an over-driven ox, stumbling, staggering, splashing along, often falling through the mingled sand and water, now mid-leg deep.

RHMAINDER OF CHAP. XV NEXT WEEK.

For the National Era. LEONARD WRAY. A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY.

CHAP. XXVI. Mark keeps his Word. The Conciergerie is not a cheerful place to look at, under any circumstances. It looks smarter, and less sombre, perhaps, since it has received a good surface scraping and cleaning; since it can boast of a bright-faced, new dial, in place of the old one, and of a new clock; since the little vanes on the summits of its pointed, slate-roofed towers, have been lavishly

face to welcome the new Empire; but there nothing in the least attractive about it, for all Almost as these ideas passed his mind, a sound came to his ears, which banished in a moment every thought of the time, the tide, the peril of the sands. It was the keen blast that. The golden railing of the Palais de Justice adjoining, and of which it forms a part; the bold fronton of that building itself, with tice the bold fronton of that building itself, with tice adjoining, and of which it forms a part; the bold fronton of that building itself, with tice adjoining, and of which it forms a part; the bold fronton of that building itself, with tice adjoining, and of which it forms a part; the bold fronton of that building itself, with tice adjoining, and of which it forms a part; the bold fronton of that building itself, with tice adjoining, and of which it forms a part; the bold fronton of that building itself, with tice adjoining, and of which it forms a part; the bold fronton of that building itself, with tice adjoining, and of which it forms a part; the bold fronton of that building itself, with tice adjoining, and of which it forms a part; the bold fronton of that building itself, with tice adjoining, and of which it forms a part; the bold fronton of that building itself, with tice adjoining, and of which it forms a part; the bold fronton of that building itself, with tice adjoining, and of which it forms a part; the bold fronton of that building itself, with tice adjoining, and of which it forms a part; the bold fronton of that building itself, with tice adjoining, and of which it forms a part; the bold fronton of that building itself, with tice adjoining, and of which it forms a part; the belast attractive about it, for all that. The golden railing of the Palais de Justice adjoining and of which it forms a part; the belast attractive about it, for all that. The golden railing of the Palais de Justice adjoining and of which it forms a part; the bold fronton of that building itself, with the bold fronton of the building itself, with the sound itself, with the bold fronton of the building itself, with tice the first, replied.

He looked, and, clustered on the brink of the sands, examining the tracks his feet had left strong walls a number of curiously barred win-

> note, and which was now exchanging signals with those in the foreground, by the wasture of the pennoncelles which adorned their long lances.
>
> Group, that which had replied to the iris ongoing them up into the hands of the panels of the central degradation, and life-long misery. Not that Mark or Gaetano, as they came down the quay on the opposite side of the river, and looked out of the window of the coach at the forbidding suers had divided themselves into scattered place, thought much of the historical associaparties, the better to scour the country, two of which had already discovered him, while there was evidently a third in communication with these by bugle blast, not yet discernible to the

Another wild and prolonged flourish of the could be disposed of, it became necessary to hold a consultation with the officials, with a the prisoners could be placed. It was a small relief to them to learn that they were "State prisoners," and had been arrested under secret rders from the Government. Perhaps it was wing to this circumstance that the apartment ultimately allotted to them was made tolerably comfortable. It had two iron bedsteads, a table, two stools, and a piece of broken looking glass; and the turnkey who introduced them to their new quarters dwelt upon the luxurious-

> lent complacency. You may have anything you please, get nen," he said; "our orders are not to refuse you anything. There is only one thing forbiden-and that is, you will not be permitted to mmunicate with your friends, until we receive

"That is unusual," remarked Pelligrini; why is this?" The turnkey shrugged his shoulders, and as

wered that "those were the orders." "I would advise you, gentlemen," he contin ued, "to make arrangements for receiving your meals from outside. The prison fare is none of

"And if we have no money? And if we may

"Oh, that is easily arranged," replied the of ficial. "I will procure you credit, gentlemen. It will cost you a little more, of course; but you will not mind paying for the accommoda

The arrangement proving satisfactory to all parties, it was agreed to carry it out, should it come necessary to do so. For the present both prisoners had sufficient for their immedi ate wants, and a fee from each having secured them sundry domestic necessaries, of which their own reflections.

For more than an hour, neither spoke Ga tano drew a stool up into one corner of the chamber, and, resting his elbows on his knees, buried his face in his long, lean hands, remain-ing perfectly still. Mark took to pacing the floor, every now and then casting a look of intense malice upon his colleague in vice, crouchng in the corner. After a while, he stopped hort at the window, and began to think. could see the river, so he knew the wind

overlooked the quay. A thought struck him What was it? He was still thinking, when he heard himself ddressed, by his own name. He knew it was the attorney, so he said, "well?" and looked

"I've been thinking, Monsieur Aveling, said Gaetano, "that we are in bad hands.

purpose," retorted Mark, looking out of dow again. "I say we are lost," pursued the other, "un-less we can" — here Mark turned sharply

round-"unless we can effect our escape," con tinued the attorney, in a husky voice. "How?" asked Aveling.

"Are you willing to make the attempt? "What shall we do if we succeed?" ed Mark.
"Shift each for himself," was the rejoinder.

Mark did not reply immediately, but took to thinking again. He had devised a plan, too, and wanted the attorney's help; indeed, without it, he could not carry it out; so it was for-tunate they had both been pondering on the same subject. But the revenge he meditated! Oh, he could not relinquish the thought of that! He had made up his mind to have it, at all risks; and from this terrible determ his, he would not be shaken. How he should take it must be decided by circumstances and by opportunity. He would, at any rate, hear

if your plan is practicable."
"It requires boldness," responded Gaetano but it is to be done. It has been done once.' Mark's eyes gleamed. He became interest

the window, and having, by a great effort, reached the drain-pipe, he clambered by its

descending the stairs, made his escape, passing was subsequently recaptured, and sentenced to the galleys for life. But that was his own fault. He ought to have made all speed out of the country, when he had the chance of doing it. "And we are to do as he did, you mean

observed Aveling.
"I do," said the attorney. "There is o'ly one difficulty I do not see how to overcome. Since that escape, the windows have been freeend up, as you may observe. They are out new made to open, and they have been hearly barred inside as well as out. If we could only remove those obstacles, I believe the rest would

presently withdrew from his pocket something that looked like a blade-knife, which he had

"The means you speak of," responded Ms a.
"I'm an old traveller, and have been in the back woods. I never journey without the means of cutting my food; drawing a cork; picking a stone out of horse's hoof; making a hole for a part of a service of a saving though leather. nail or a screw; or sawing through leather, wood, or iron. This little affair—here he held up the instrument-is made of the best steel and I'll undertake to make the saw get through a bar of iron, two inches thick, in less than the

"Then we are saved," ejaculated the at pr-ney, now quite animated. "Will you make be "When?" asked Mark, looking at him t'th

strange expression, which chilled Gaetar "The sooner the better," replied he;

"I will," responded Mark; "and I may as well tell you that I had been thinking ab some such a plan myself. Only I thought of tying the bed-clothes together, and dropping t."

"And the sentinel?" suggested Gaetano ed by "One must not be too particular in si ch cases," responded Aveling, with fearful signifi-

[REMAINDER OF CHAP. XXVI IN OUR NEXT.].

For the National Era. HORACE GRESHAM. BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

CHAP. IV.

"Foiled-out-witted-and by that smooth-tongued, canting hypocrite!" and the speaker. a somewhat showily-dressed man, closed his remark with an oath, which was partially drows ed by a coarse burst of laughter from his cets

"By Jove, Varney, you are getting childish! he replied, as soon as he could collect his breath; here, you had the plot all in your hands, the trap set and baited, the game ready to fall in; in fact, nothing to do but keep coil; and here, when I come back, after a fortnig t's absence, I find you completely floored, the go ae -missionary-ha! ha! ha! Green, as he? Ripe enough for you, in all conscience.
"Zounds, Hawks! I tell you it was not boy. He was mine! I was just as sure of but this canting rascal, this Horace Gresh n

Curse him!" "Horace Gresham! Did you say this man' name is Horace Gresham?" exclaimed Hawks. starting up.
"Yes. What the devil is his name to you?

growled the irritated gambler.

"A great deal, Varney, if it's the man I think. He's a young fellow, tall, with dark eyes and hair; a good-looking chap?"
"No; his eyes and hair may be dark enough, for what I know; but he's old enough at least for us!"

"So he ought to be, if he's the man I take im to be. And then, it's years since I ksew

"Yes! and mark me, Varney, old fell w, if I am right, I know that of him which vill soon put him out of the way!" and the raita made a grimace and a gesture significant a knot beneath the left ear. "No, Hawks!" cried the man, in surprise

You must be mistaken. This fellow is a tar son, I judge."
"That may be; but it don't prove that was not once a medical student, and that he

did not forestall Providence by helping Bill Granger out of the world." "Granger! I thought he committed suicide!" "So it was said; and as there was nothing be gained at the time by contradicting and certain reasons why it was best for to be seen as little as possible, I kept dark. But"—he paused, and, walking to a door, called—"Kate! girl, come here!"

Presently a woman entered. Her face once been very beautiful, but was now so worn, so weary, so scarred over with the traces of pvi ons, that it was painful to behold.

"What do you want now?" she asked, in he "Kate. do you remember the name of young fellow whom Granger fleeced so he ad-somely the spring after he returned from the South, when he boarded with us in Greent ich

street? "Which one?-the one that shot him at list and served him right?" muttered the women. "Shot him!" exclaimed Varney, his acc glowing with the fierce hope of revenge. "Are

you sure of that? Can you prove it? Speak, "And who are you?" cried the woman gedly, turning round and facing him with fold ed arms. "And what good will it do you to

"Good! why, if you will only tell what you know, it'll bring money, girl — money, new gowns, new finery—put you back where you was when that affair happened. So, don't quarrel with Varuey, but be reasonable, woman!" said the man called Hawks, soothingly. "Put me back, Jim Hawks !- just as if any

thing could put me back, or undo wher is done!" said the woman, with some emotion. But the lad's name was Horace Gresham "Yes, yes; I remember now," said Ha' ks, with a glance at Varney." You used to make me half jealous by raving about his being so "Well, he was handsome. How well lere-

nember him, and the pains Granger took to ger had no more mercy than Death, and I vas done it, if that forgery of Granger's had not finished the business;" and a gleam of 'rue womanhood began to break through the ve of sin and crime that obscured the woman's fice. "So, Granger made a slight mistake, did he? Wrote this fellow's name instead of his own?" queried Varney, indifferently.

"No, not the boy's, but his father's. He had

"No, not the boy's, but his father's. He had fostered the boy's passion for play, until he had won all his ready money, and got a note for several hundreds beside. The boy was a minor—Granger was driven for eash—he wrote a new note, and put the father's name to it, and presented it at the bank where the old gentleman had dealings. The cashier, who was a friend of Gresham's family, suspected some

stood-saw Granger fall, and saw the boy give one glance of terror and affright, and spring from the window. I pitied him; I knew he had only given Granger what he deserved, though he didn't mean it; and so I kept dark, and the verdict was 'suicide.' The boy was down with a terrible fever afterwards, and I believe he

has just cheated Varney out of all he had-cleaned him out entirely," said Hawks, with aly wink at Varney.
"In his old haunts, a gambler? Then I wish

to Heaven he had died!" replied the woman, sadly.
"Well, there is no good reason why we shouldn't profit by him any way we can, seeing he's left us high and dry for money—not a dollar to save our necks from the hangman. up, without saying a word.
"What is that?" asked the attorney, state cried Hawks.

> TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE. SPEECH OF HON, JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.

OF PENNSYLVANIA. Delivered in the House of Representatives, Jan. 10, 1855. [CONCLUDED.]

But it is charged that Roman Catholics ever low admit the right of the Pope to interfer between citizens and their duties to the Repub lic, in some other form, since the power to depose Kings is no longer possible. I deny it; I have denied it for myself plainly, clearly, specifically. But, in this House, it is said that, though I may be excepted from the genera censure of harboring the seeds and means of treason to this Government in my breast, and warming them into germination by devotion, yet others are liable to the charge, and espe cially the church, the Roman Catholic Church

But the Roman Catholic Church is represent ed by her Bishops, and therefore I turn to the statements of those having the means of knowing, and the right to make known, the doctrine f that church, and ask the attention of the Committee to the following remarks of the Right Rev. Dr. England:

"God never gave to St. Peter any temporal power, any authority to depose Kings, any authority to interfere with political concerns. And any rights which his successors might claim, for any of those purposes, must be derived from some other source. A Roman Catholic has no further connection with the Pope than that he succeeds St. Peter. Peter had none of these rights—as a Roman Catholic, I know nothing of them in the Pope. He is equally a Pope with or without them.

In the early part of my remarks, I took occa sion to say what would be my course, if, by any remarkable (but really impossible) concurrence of circumstances, the army and navy of the Pope should invade the country. Hear now how the Bishop of Charleston sustains my dec-

laration: "The American Constitution leaves its citica, and any Roman Catholic, under the pretext of spiritual obedience, was to refuse to oppos be punished for his refusal, because he owes to this country to maintain its rights; and spiritu ten thousand as if I had it all in my pociet, all power does not, and cannot, destroy the claim when who should step in between me and bim, hich the Government has upon him. Suppos a clergyman of England were convicted for some crime—for instance, Dr. Dodd—and he was ordered for execution: must the law be inoperative because the criminal is a clergyman? Think you that no one could be found in a Roman Catholic country to sentence, or to

execute sentence, upon a clergyman who was a criminal? All history testifies to the contra-ry. So, too, does all history show that, upon the same principle, Catholic Kings, and Prin ces, and peers, and people, have disobeyed improper mandates of the See of Rome, and have levied and carried on war against Popes,

and still continued members of the Church."

Mr. Chairman, I have thus shown that the Church, in the middle ages, did not claim for the Popes the authority to exercise tempora power over other sovereigns, by Divine right, even when the exercise of that authority seem ed to be so great a blessing to the people that it would scarcely seem wonderful if the people should have hailed it as of Divine origin. And have shown that the best writers of the Catholic Church, of later days, and of the present century, have, in like manner, denied that it was part of a Catholic's belief that the Pope possesses any power to depose Kings, or release ubjects, or to violate faith with those who are or are not of the Catholic Church. I now offer ther proof that the Church sets up no claim to such power. And, before I do it, I may be permitted to say that, in the pursuit of informa ion with regard to the Catholic Church, it has een my chance to converse with every rank and degree of her hierarchy—Pope, Cardinal, Nuncio, Archbishop, Bishop, and Priest—and I never heard one of them claim any such power, and never heard one of them speak upon the

subject who did not disavow any belief of its of granting to the people of that kingdom a part of the rights enjoyed by the subjects of Great Britain, has often led the British Parliaments to inquire into the charges made against Roman Catholics, with reference to the asserted ight of the Roman Pontiff to interfere with the

sternal affairs of other Governments. Three propositions were prepared and sent to the faculties of the principal Catholic Universities in France and Spain—those of the University of Paris, of Douay, of Louvain, of Acala, of Salamanca, and of Valadolid. I give the proposition and abstracts of the several answers. Extracts from the declarations and testime nies of six of the principal Universities of Europe, on the three following propositions, submitted to them at the request of Mr. Pitt, by the Cath-

olics of London, in 1789: THE PROPOSITIONS. 1. Has the Pope, or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the Church of Rome, any civil authority, power, jurisdiction or pre-eminence whatsoever, within the realm of England?

2. Can the Pope, or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the Church of Rome, absolve or dispense with his Majesty's subjects from their oath of allegiance, upon any pretext whatsoever?

3. Is there any principle in the tenets of the Catholic faith, by which Catholics are justified in not keeping faith with heretics, or other per-sons differing from them in religious opinions in any transaction, either of a public or a pri vate nature? These propositions, morable gentlemen will

perceive, are skillfully drawn, and cover the whole ground of dispute; and the answer of every University addressed is spread at large before the world. Solemn deliberation was had upon the propositions, from so respectable a source as Mr. Pitt, and all concur in declaring, that no man, nor any body of men, of the Church of Rozie, however assembled, has power to interfere with the affairs of other kingdoms. I give the answers.

After an introduction, according to the usua forms, the sacred faculty of Divinity of Paris answer the first query by declaring: Neither the Pope, nor the Cardinals,

friend of Gresham's family, suspected something wrong, and notified Horace. Grat ger was too old to be caught; he was making the parations to leave the city, when the boy birst into his room. High words followed, and hen blows. That boy was a perfect fury when his passions were roused; slight as he was, he por passions were roused; alight as he was, he por passions were roused; slight as he was, he por passions were roused; alight as he was, he por passions were roused; alight as he was, he por passions were roused; alight as he was, he por passions were roused; alight as he was, he por passions were roused; alight as he was, he por passions were roused; alight as he was, he por passions were roused; alight as he was, he por passions were roused; alight as he was, he por passions were roused; alight as he was, he por passions were roused; alight as he was, he por passions were roused; alight as he was making the body of men, nor any other person of the Church body of men, nor renched a broader expanse of water, where the sands were covered to the width of a hundred yards, and where the current, if that might be and where the current which had scarcely any perceptible motion downward, took him nearly to the

ed, and upon every occasion has rigidly, pro Answer to the second query .- Neither the Pope, nor the Cardinals, nor any body of men. or any person of the Chruch of Rome, can, by virtue of the keys, absolve or release the sub ects of the King of England from their oath of

allegiance.
This and the first query are so intimately connected, that the answer of the first immedi ately and naturally applied to the second, &c.

Answer to the third query.—There is no tenet in the Catholic Church by which Catholics are justified in not keeping faith with heretics, or

ny of their adversaries in imputing this tenet to Given at Paris, in the general assembly the Sorboune, held on Thursday, the elever day before the calends of March, 1789.

Signed in due form.

UNIVERSITY OF DOUAT, January 5, 1789. At a meeting of the faculty of Divinity of the University of Douay, &c.

To the first and second queries the sacr aculty answers: That no power whatsoever in civil or temporal concerns, was given by the Almighty, either to the Pope, the Cardinals, or the Church herself, and, consequently, that Kings and sovereigns are not, in temporal con erns, subject, by the ordination of God, to any celesiastical power whatsoever; neither can their subjects, by any authority granted, to the Pope or the Church, from above, be freed from their obedience, or absolved from their oath of

This is the doctrine which the Doctors and Professors of Divinity hold and teach in our schools, and this all the candidates for degrees n Divinity maintain in their public theses, &c. To the third question, the sacred faculty answers: That there is no principle of the Catholic faith, by which Catholics are justified in not keeping faith with heretics, who differ from them in religious opinions. On the con trary, it is the unanimous doctrine of Catholics that the respect due to the name of God s called to witness, requires that the oath be inviolably kept, to whomsoever it is pledged, whether Catholic, heretic, or infidels, &c. Signed and sealed in due form.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN. The faculty of Divinity at Louvain, having been requested to give her opinion upon the questions above stated, does it with readiness out struck with astonishment that such quesions should, at the end of this eighteenth centuy, be proposed to any learned body, by inhabto answer the first and second queries absolute-

sages in the Holy Scriptures, or the writings of et. De Marca, the two Barclays, Goldasti the Pithaeuses, Argentre Widrington, and his Majesty King James the First, in his dissertation against Bellarmine and Du Perron, and The faculty then proceeds to declare that the overeign power of the State is in no wise (not

even indirectly, as it is termed) subject to, or ependent upon, any other power, though it be spiritual power, or even though it be institu ed for eternal salvation, &c. That no man, nor any assembly of men lowever eminent in dignity and power, not even assembled in general council, can, upon any ground or pretence whatsoever, weaken the bond

f union between the sovereign and the people still less can they absolve or free the subjects from their oath of allegiance. Proceeding to the third question, the said faculty of Divinity (in perfect wonder that such a question should be proposed to her) most positively and unequivocally answers: That here is not, and there never has been, among the Catholics, or in the doctrines of the Church f Rome, any law or principle which makes lawful for Catholics to break their faith with heretics, or others of a different persuasion from themselves, in matters of religion, either it public or private concerns.

The faculty declares the doctrin Catholics to be, that the divine and natural law which makes it a duty to keep faith and promises, is the same, and is neither shaken no liminished, if those with whom the engagemen is made, hold erroneous opinions in matters Signed in due form, on the 18th of Nov., 1788

To the first question, it is answered! That none of the persons mentioned in the proposed question, either individually or collectively, in counsel assembled, have any right in civil mat ters; but that all civil power, jurisdiction, and re-eminence, are derived from inheritance, elec

ion, the consent of the people, and other such

UNIVERSITY OF ALCALA.

titles of that nature. To the second, it is answered in like manner That none of the persons above mentioned have power to absolve the subjects of his Britanni faicaty from their oaths af allegiance. To the third question, it is answered: That the doctrine which would exempt Catholics from

the obligation of keeping faith with heretics, with any other persons who dissent from them in matters of religion, instead of being an article of Catholic faith, is entirely repugnant to its

To the first question, it is answered: Tha either Pope nor Cardinals, nor any assembly or individual of the Catholic Church, have, as such, any civil authority, power, jurisdiction, or pre-eminence, in the kingdom of England. To the second, it is answered: That neither Pope nor Cardinals, nor any assembly or in-lividual of the Catholic Church, can, as such

bsolve the subjects of Great Britain from their

aths of allegiance, or dispense with its obliga-To the third, it is answered: That it is no article of Catholic faith, not to keep faith with heretics, or with persons of any other descrip-

To the first question, it is answered: That neither Pope, Cardinals, or even a general council, have any civil authority, power, jurisdiction, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, in the kingdom of Great Britain, or over any other kingdom or province in which they possess no

To the second, it is answered: That neither

Pope nor Cardinals, nor even a general council can absolve the subjects of Great Britain from heir oaths of allegiance, or dispense with their obligation.

To the third, it is answered: That the obligation of keeping faith is grounded on the law of nature, which binds all men equally, without respect to their religious opinions; and with

regard to Catholics, it is still more cogent, as it

s confirmed by the principles of their religion. Signed in the usual form, February 17, 1789. Can anything be more explicit than the responses of those Universities? Ought they not

So entirely satisfied was the British Parlianent with these and similar responses, that the different concessions made to Roman Catholics by that body are mainly due to such testimony And, let it be remembered, that this was in Great Britain, in a British Parliament, where the members were of the established church; and also that, without special permission, no man in that Empire had a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience;

both temporal and spiritual sovereignty, could hold an office under Government, or sit in the when preaching to your people, exhort them again and again, to honor all men, to lore the Parliament of the nation. with heretics, is so repugnant to common honesty and the opinions of Catholics, that there is nothing of which those who have defended the now, no one has ventured to manifest a hostility where, from the benevolence of a most wise now, no one has ventured to manifest a hostility where, from the benevolence of a most wise now, no one has ventured to manifest a hostility where, from the benevolence of a most wise the company of the Government, and where, until larly in your own, of Great Britain and Ireland now, no one has ventured to manifest a hostility where, from the benevolence of a most wise the company of the Government of the company of the Gover

and none, not acknowledging in the monarch

of England (man or woman, King or Queen)

to another's creed, by denying to him the right of national office, and of enjoying all the rights which full and perfect citizenship confers. But the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts seems to have provided himself against such proof as I have adduced. He admits my fealty to the country, but denies my adherence to the Roman Catholic Church. He admits that France and Spain have disclaimed the doctrine against which he speaks, and which he imputes to the Roman Catholic Church. France and Spain, the titles of whose monarchs are most Christian and most Catholic! The honorable Universities, great theological colleges as those are repositories of records of faith, and of the arguments and decisions concerning them. But

let us hear the honorable gentleman: "Mr. Banks. I plant myself upon the ground that the Poutiff of Rome has never, in any authoritative form, so disavowed the right to con trol the members of the Roman Catholic Church n secular matters. I know the Universities of France and Spain have disclaimed that power. The gentleman says that his Catholic have disclaimed it to him. So my Catholic friends have disclaimed it to me. But they have not the right to private opinion, much less That is the right of Protestants. The Roman

Church has never disclaimed it."

I pass over the slur about private judgment; it is undeserved, and might be retaliated. The ionorable gentleman then suspecting that Laynen, Priests, and Bishops, would declare that the church had no such articles of faith as he imputes, and being informed of the existence of those responses of the French and Spanish Universities, throws himself upon the Pope "I plant myself," says he, "on the ground that the Pontiff of Rome has never, in any authoritative form, so disavowed the right to control the members of the Roman Catholic Church in secular affairs." Very well. He plants him self on what he calls a fact. Let us see ho itants of a kingdom that glories in the talents he is sustained. Let us proceed up from Lay-and discernment of its natives. The faculty men to Priest, from Priest to Bishop, from being assembled for the above purpose, it is agreed, with the unanimous assent of all voices, versities. These are all against the honorable gentleman, and, accepting the invitation or challenge of the gentleman from Massachusetts, The faculty does not think it incumbent upon let us plant ourselves upon the Pope himself, or in this place to enter upon the proofs of her the Pope and his conclave of Cardinals.

> duced that great statesman, Mr. Pitt, to ad-Roman Catholic Archbishops of Ireland to adlress the Pope himself on the subject, and the answer was as clear and explicit as those of the Universities. Solemn deliberation was given n the congregation of Cardinals, and the re sponse was made in the most formal manner as declaring the doctrine of the Catholic Church

copy from an authentic report:
"The Roman Catholic Archbishops of Ire land, at their meeting in Dublin, in 1791, addressed a latter to the Pope, wherein they de scribed the misrepresentations that had been recently published of their consecration oath, and the great injury to the Catholic body ari sing from them.

"After due deliberation at Rome, the con regation of Cardinals appointed to superintend he ecclesiastical affairs of these kingdoms, re turned an answer (of which the following is an extract) by the authority and command of his

" Most Illustrious and most Reverend Lords

and Brothers:

"We perceive, from your late letter, the great neasiness you labor under since the publicaion of a pamphlet entitled The present State of the Church of Ireland, from which our detrac ors have taken occasion to renew the old cal-umny against the Catholic religion with in-creased acrimony; namely: that this religion s by no means compatible with the safety Kings and Republics; because, as they say, the Roman Pontiff being the futher and master of all Catholics, and invested with such great auhority, that he can free the subjects of other kingdoms from their fidelity and oaths of alle-giance to Kings and Princes; he has it in his power, they contend, to cause disturbances and injure the public tranquillity of kingdoms, with he Archbishop of Cashel, and other strenuous defenders of the rights of the Holy See, had evidently refuted and explained away these discrimination should be made between the genuine rights of the Apostolical See, and those that are imputed to it by innovators of this age, for the purpose of calumniating. The See of Rome never taught that faith is not to be kept with the heterodox: that an oath to Kings separated from the Catholic communion, can be violated: that it is lawful for the Bishop of Rome to invade their temporal rights and o minions. We, too, consider an attempt or design against the life of Kings and Princes, even under the pretext of religion, as a horrid and detestable crime. * * *

"At the very commencement of the vet in

ant Church, blessed Peter, Prince of the Apostles, instructing the faithful, exhorted them in these words: Be ye subject to every human as excelling, or to governors as sent by him for the punishment of evil doers, and for the praise of the good: for so is the will of God, that by doing well you may silence the ignorance of foolish men. The Catholic Church being directed by these precepts, the most renowned cham-pions of the Christian name replied to the dentiles, when raging against them, as enemies stantly praying (Tertullian in Apologet, chap. XXX,) that all the Emperors may enjoy long life, quiet government, a loyal household, a brace army, a faithful Senate, an honest people, and this doctrine, especially to missionaries, lest any ill will should be excited against the prohose who are enemies of the Christian name. preserved in the records of ancient Roman Pontiffs, of which yourselves are not ignorant. We think proper, notwithstanding, to remind you of a late admonition of the most wise Pope senedict XIV, who, in his regulations for the English missions, which are likewise applicable to you, speaks thus: The vicars Apostolic are to take diligent care that the missionaries behave on all occasions with integrity and decorum, and thus become good models to others; and brate the sacred offices, to communicate proper instructions to the people and to comfort the sick with their assistance; that they, by all means, to be satisfactory? I, perhaps, ought to rest here. Layman, Priest, Bishop, Cardinal, and * * The vicars themselves are paticularly

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C. the minds of Catholics. It is well known that, in the late war, which had extended to the greater part of America, when most flourishin provinces, inhabited almost by persons separate rom the Catholic Church, had renounced the Government of the King of Great Britain, the rovince of Canada alone, filled, as it is, almost with innumerable Catholics, although artfully tempted, and not yet forgetful of the French lovernment, remained most faithful in its all giance to England. Do you, most excellent often remind your suffragant prelates of them

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Kingdoms, towards Catholics, no cruel and grievous burden is imposed, and Catholics them selves experience a mild and gentle Govern ment. If you pursue this line of conduct unan mously; if you act in the spirit of charity f, while you direct the people of the Lord, have nothing in view but the salvation of soul adversaries will be ashamed (we repeat it) to calumniate, and will freely acknowledge that the Catholic faith is of heavenly descent, calculated not only to procure a blessed life but likewise, as St. Augustin observes, in his one hundred and thirty-eighth letter, addressed o Marcellinus, to promote the most lasting safest prop and shield of Kingdom. Let those who say (the words are those of the holy doctor) public, produce an army of such soldiers as the loctrine of Christ has required; let them nish such inhabitants of provinces, such bands, such wives, such po udges, finally, such payers of debts and co lectors of the revenue, as the doctrine of Christ enjoins, and then they may dare to assert that it is inimical to the Republic-rather let them the right to determine the faith of their church. not hesitate to acknowledge that it is, when practiced, of great advantage to the Republic. same holy doctor, and all the other fathers of the Church, with one voice, most clearly dem onstrate, by invincible arguments, that the whole of this salutary doctrine cannot exist flourish, except in the Catholic society, which is spread and preserved all over the world, by communion with the See of Rome, as a sacred ond of union, divinely connecting both. From our very high esteem and affection for you, we earnestly wish that the great God may very ong preserve you safe. Farewell.
"As your lordship's most affectionate brother

L. CARDINAL ANTONELLI, Prefect. "A. ARCHBISHOP OF ADEN, Secretary,

Rome, June 23, 1791." While on the disavowal of the Pope, I may as well make an addition to assist in the test mony. The following document was drawn up by the Roman Catholic committee in Dublin and published by them on the 17th of March, 1792, after it had been submitted to the Arch the same instrument was put into the form of an oath, retaining, as far as possible, the very Cardinals, who solemnly declared that it was consonant to, and expressive of the Roman atholic doctrine; and then it was taken by the

"We, the Catholics of Ireland, in deference to the opinion of many respectable bodies and individuals among our Protestant brethren, do ereby, in the face of our country, of all Europe

and before God, make this, our deliberate a solemn declaration:

"We adjure, disayow, and condemn the opinion, that Princes excommunicated by the ope and council, or by any ecclesiastical au hority whatsoever, may, therefore, be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or by any other persons. We hold such doctrine in detestation as wicked and impious; and we declare that without the general council, or any prelate of priest, or any ecclesiastical power whatsoerer, can absolve the subjects of this kingdom, or any of them, from their allegiance to his Majes-

y King George III, who is, by authority of arliament, the lawful King of this realm. "2. We abjure, condemn, and detest, as awful to murder, or destroy, or anywise injure, any person whatsoever, for or under the pretence God, that we believe no act in itself unjust, immoral or wicked, can ever be justified or excused by or under the pretence or color that it

unchristian and impious principle, that 'no faith is to be kept with heretics.' This doctrine we our religion, but as destructive of morality, o society, and even of common honesty; and it is our firm belief, that an oath made to any person not of the Catholic religion, is equally binding as if it were made to any Catholic whatsoever.

"4. We have been charged with holding, as an article of our belief, that the Pope, with or without a general council, or that certain eccleiastical powers, can acquit or absolve us before lod, from our oaths of allegiance, or even from the just oaths or contracts entered into between man and man. "Now, we utterly renounce, abjure, and leny, that we hold or maintain any such belief,

all, repugnant to the true spirit of the Catholic Here, then, is another clear, explicit disavowal, on the part of the Pope and his Cardinals, of the doctrine imputed to the church, and nother full and complete response to the chal lenge of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Chairman, the Roman Catholic Church
neither holds nor inculcates a doctrine of power

n its head to interfere in the affairs of temporal lovernments, to disturb the monarch, or release the subject. It never has held any such doc-trine. It never has taught that its, professors were to be influenced by its doctrines to com bine against the Government, and Catholic cit-izens have been as faithful to the Government under which they lived as those of any other denomination of Christians. In this country, Mr. Chairman, where, by the nature of our institutions, no creed is allowed to be molested. and where, by constitutional provision, no advanccent of that profession, how unjust is it to the public, how cruel to the confessors of a creed, to create and keep alive an excitement which involves in obloquy a large class of citizens invested with every right that any American citizen can claim, who are able, by their talents, character, attainments, and patriotism, to do honor to the citizenship which they are not allowed to enjoy. I must not be told that 'all the rights of citizenship are open to Catholics, when office is denied." asserts that, is ignorant of the first impulse of

voting for the man whom he would elect would the right of presenting himself for votes for any

Form a class of citizens, sir, in this countr with any disability not imposed upon other

as being contrary to the peace and happiness of society, inconsistent with morality, and, above